

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 30.

The Alabama Claims—Minister Johnson Defines the Plan of Settlement—The English Elections—Important Spanish Address.

By an arrival at New York last night we have European advices to the 23d ult.

ENGLAND.

The Recent Elections—Liberal Majority in the Large Boroughs.

The following analysis, says the Daily News of the 21st, of the votes given in thirty-three of the largest boroughs proves beyond all doubt that the policy of Mr. Gladstone has the hearty approval of the great body of the people.

Table with 2 columns: Boroughs, Liberal Majorities, Conservative Majorities. Lists 10 boroughs and their respective vote counts.

Provinces—7 boroughs same as in, in which the Tories did not show themselves the first candidates of which voted.

Majority of Liberal voters in 22 largest constituencies 131,151.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN THE LARGEST TOWNS.

The following table shows the results of the elections in the largest towns of England and Scotland, and refers the statement put forward by the Conservative press that the "great constituencies" have pronounced in favor of Ministers.

Table with 4 columns: Town, Electors, I. C., No. of Electors, I. C. Lists 10 towns and their respective Liberal and Conservative vote counts.

The Alabama Claims—Hon. Reverend Johnson Defines the Basis of Settlement.

On November 20 Hon. Reverend Johnson was voted an address by the Corporation of the town of Brighton.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of Brighton—Accept my best thanks for the honor done me by your address.

It was natural, therefore, that your Government should be anxious, as was my own, to arrange at the earliest moment every existing difficulty.

Your Government acted upon the doctrine previous to 1812 by impressing out of our ships our naturalized citizens.

It is now settled by the protocol agreed to by Lord Stanley and myself, and so settled that neither heretofore give trouble to either Government.

The second cause was as to the true running of one of the lines which divided the possessions and ours, as described in the treaty between us of 1842.

The third and the only other cause of trouble originated during our late domestic war. From this have arisen most of the claims made by your citizens upon my Government.

The convention which we have recently agreed to (and which I have no doubt will be approved by both Governments) provides that these are to be settled by a board of four commissioners.

In the event of their not deciding by a majority for or against any claim other than an Alabama one, the decision is to be made by an umpire chosen by themselves.

Before there are to be considered by the Commissioners, the two Governments are to agree upon an arbitrator, by whom the decision as to the liability of your Government for such claims is to be made on the contingency that the Commissioners fail to come to a unanimous decision for or against it.

sources of trouble have been closed, and so completely, that they can never again be opened.

The two nations, therefore, have before them an unclouded prospect of an enduring peace, and of all the advantages, material, social, and political, certain to result from it.

For the evidence of these various and dangerous controversies the two countries are more indebted to the enlightened spirit of their respective Governments and to Lord Stanley than to me.

It is true that it was a paramount obligation, due to the Christian civilization of the age, that war between two such countries could never be even excused, much less justified, if it were to be avoided in any way other than by the abandonment of the public rights or the surrender of national honor.

And may we not hope that what has been done in this instance will be an example, having a potential influence in preserving the peace of the world?

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yesterday morning, and was at once driven to the St. James Hotel, where, at noon, he received a Committee of the City Council.

In the afternoon, the General, accompanied by the Mayor and the Hon. David S. Reid, visited the works of the American Watch Company.

This was done on invitation of General Grant, acting for Mr. Robbins, the President of the Company.

The visit was very gratifying to General Grant, who has long been interested in the various departments of the establishment.

He asked many questions about the process of watchmaking, and on returning to the city, General Grant was driven to the residence of the Hon. David S. Reid.

At the residence, he was joined by the Hon. David S. Reid, and the two gentlemen dined with the President of the Company.

The dinner was sumptuous and elegant, and several hours were spent at the table.

At the conclusion of the dinner, General Grant dropped in upon the Tombs Club, in West street, and then returned to the St. James, and shortly afterwards retired.

During the afternoon and evening, General Grant was busy in the preparation of his report to the City Council.

General Grant's purpose in visiting New England, merely to place one of his sons in the hands of the Hon. David S. Reid, and to examine a number of the leading manufacturers in this section of the country.

He has never had the opportunity to do so, and in pursuance of this end, he will go to Lowell, in the course of the winter.

General Grant visited Harvard University this forenoon, and examined with some interest the leading features of the institution.

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A CARD.

The Difficulty Between General Howard and Dr. H. V. Boynton.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune—Sir:—A card in your journal this morning, signed "Edgar Ketchum," contains the following, personal to myself, which is so crowded with errors that it cannot be allowed to go unnoticed.

Dr. Boynton spoke no word against General Howard, but the council, the proceedings of which were wholly unimpaired by any aspersion.

The statement that General Howard and Dr. Boynton have exchanged no words whatever since the council first met is entirely correct.

General Howard and myself will show that Mr. Ketchum's ideas of a "calm rebuke" are somewhat peculiar, and that whatever his general ability may be, as a reporter, he is a sad failure.

General Howard answered that they expected a card from the Tribune, containing with unfounded statements about Dr. Boynton, when the alteration to which Mr. Ketchum alludes began—not by any question, but by my making the following assertion: "And I have no doubt that the charges are frivolous."

This I repeated, and added that I made the statement upon my honor. General Howard answered that it was false, and that a man who expected a card from the Tribune, containing with unfounded statements about Dr. Boynton, when the alteration to which Mr. Ketchum alludes began—not by any question, but by my making the following assertion: "And I have no doubt that the charges are frivolous."

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SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Case of Hester Vaughan—A Fatal Collision in Ohio—The Press and Bench at War in Indiana—Burning of a Theatre.

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

Ladies Urging the Pardon of Hester Vaughan.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—A committee of ladies from New York called upon the Governor this morning to urge the pardon of Hester Vaughan.

They were courteously informed that their action had long since been quietly anticipated by thousands of humane and philanthropic citizens, mostly ladies, of Pennsylvania, and any further agitation of the subject was unnecessary, as the case was thoroughly understood and his action determined upon.

FROM INDIANA.

Unwarranted Action of a Judge—A Fight Between the Bench and Press—The Young Murder Trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—This city was considerably excited during yesterday over the struggle between the editors of the Daily Journal and Sentinel on the one side and Judge Chapman, of the Criminal Court, on the other, growing out of the publication of the testimony in the Young murder trial, now in progress in this city.

The Judge ordered the papers not to publish it. The papers did publish it, and yesterday the Judge arrested the reporters of the Journal and Sentinel and fined them twenty-five dollars each.

He then issued attachments for the editors of the Journal and Sentinel. They appeared, and it appeared that the Judge was going to try them without any complaint having been filed against them.

The editors demurred to such a proceeding. As the Court could have no judicial knowledge of this contempt, they were discharged, but in a few moments an affidavit was prepared, and attachments were again issued. But one of the editors was found, and the proceedings were postponed until to-day.

The whole city is excited at the conduct of the Court in forbidding the publication of the testimony, and the belief is rapidly gaining ground that the case is to be smothered through, and the accused acquitted through the influence of money.

The Judge ordered all of the reporters of the city papers from the room, but they will nevertheless appear to-day with full reports of yesterday's proceedings. The papers maintain that the Judge has exceeded his authority, and they propose to fight it out in this line.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burning of the Theatre Comique. Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A fire broke out this morning at 3 o'clock in the Theatre Comique on Broadway. The flames were extinguished, however, before the building was very badly damaged, with the exception of the stage and scenery, which was nearly all destroyed.

The amount of loss and cause of fire are not yet ascertained. The damage is mostly through the flooding of the floors by the firemen. Mr. William Horace Lingard, the mimic, was the lessee, and lessor heavily in costumes, wardrobes, etc.

FROM CLEVELAND.

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